

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT AND STAR OF THE NORTH.

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TRUTH AND RIGHT—GOD AND OUR COUNTRY.

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JACOBY & IKELER, Publishers.

Bloomsb., Columbia County, Pa.

For the Democrat and Star.

CAMPION SONG, No. 8.

BY RAVEN.

Air—No Mountain.

A voice came sounding through the hills,

And echoes rang among the rills,

From Benks it spreads along the vales

That Clymer is the man.

He's one of Pennsylvania's sons,

He stands among her noble ones,

Through whom the blood of Hester runs,

And marks him as the man.

No one sustains a purer fame,

There rests no blot upon his name,

His country's honor is his aim,

We need just such a man.

When in the councils of the State,

He was a lion in debate,

Amidst opposing strength and hate,

He showed himself a man.

When Negroites made much ado,

And money pushed the question through,

He boldly stood and roared "no,"

And proved himself a man.

He pressed the Soldier's honest claim,

In war and peace, he was the same,

He played no mercenary game,

But always played the man.

And now while wider troubles grow,

We need a man to help us through,

A man who dares his duty do,

And Clymer is that man.

The broken arch we must repair,

The Keystone will we soon share,

We'll strike if some will tell us where,

And Clymer is the man.

Each State must help the President,

And stand by him in every event,

If any will, with pure intent,

Then Clymer is that man.

Then "raise ye Democratic host,

Let every man be at his post,

And we soon can shout the toast,

That Clymer is the man.

HON. LEVIL TATE.

The preliminary contest for State Senator,

so far at least as this county is concerned,

has closed, and the result has been the

selection of the gentleman whose name heads

this article. We believe the decision of the

convention will meet the popular approval.

Not but that either of the gentlemen named

for that position, would have been as warmly

supported by the masses, as their successful

competitor, but on account of the position

he has occupied for the past few years, is

his selection a fitting one. No Democrat

in this county has been more persistently

abused and more bitterly persecuted by our

political opponents. The shafts of their

malice have been unceasingly directed at his

venerable head. By their silly and harmless

ridicule they have sought to bring him into

contempt. By their foul-mouthed abuse

they have endeavored to bring upon him dis-

honor and shame. By their threats they

hoped to make him succumb to their power.

But how signally they have failed, let his popu-

larity with the people—the masses of this

county attest. The more his political oppo-

nents abused, persecuted, slandered, ridicu-

led or threatened him, the closer he clung to

Important to Every Voter.

The issues of the present campaign are about these, which every candid and conscientious reader and voter ought to seriously consider before the October elections:

1st. *The Negro.* The Disunion party favor negro suffrage. Every man is in favor of giving the negro civil protection. But it is not necessary to give him the privilege of the elective franchise in order to do this. Aliens are protected, women are defended, children are guarded by the civil law, without having the privilege of voting. The Disunion party go in for negro suffrage. Is it necessary? Is it reasonable? Is it possible? Is it advisable?

2d. *Class Legislation.* The Disunionists favor class legislation. No law should be passed that will discriminate in favor of the negro or prefer him before the white man, yet the last Disunion Congress did little else during the last session but pass laws favoring the negro. The civil rights bill exonerates him from the penalty of State laws and gives him great advantages over the white man in Court, granting him the privilege of being tried in the Courts of the United States for offences against the State, while the white citizen is amenable to the penalties of State laws. Is this just?

3d. *Expenditures.* The Freedmen's Bureau Bill, another Disunion measure, makes large appropriations, amounting to some twenty millions of dollars, to feed lazy and idle freedmen, who are as able to work as the tax-payers of the North. Is this right? Is it advisable? Congress voted two thousand dollars to each of its members in the shape of extra pay. Was this necessary? Was it advisable to increase the present burdens of the nation to the tune of seven hundred thousand dollars? These are all Disunion measures.

4th. *State Rights.* The Disunion party favor a consolidated government. We think Pennsylvania State should have the control of her own election laws, &c. We always have maintained that right. If she has that right, so should every other State have a similar right. The Disunion party are opposed to State Rights. The Democratic party are in favor of State Rights and in favor of a Union of States only for general purposes and general defence.

5th. *Soldiers' Bounties.* Congress gave only one-fourth of the soldiers any bounty at all, and to those they gave about one hundred to two hundred dollars a piece, without making any appropriation for its payment, while the negro soldier is paid three hundred dollars in money already appropriated. Is this just? Is it patriotic?

6th. *Representation.* Is it right to tax the South and refuse them representation? Is it just for one portion of the Union to make laws taxing another portion who have no representatives in Congress? The Disunion party say yes! The Democratic party say no! The signers of the Declaration of Independence said no!

7th. *Exempting Bonds From Tax.* The poorest man in the North has to pay his share of the general National debt, while the rich man can put his money into U. S. Bonds and escape taxation. This is the policy of the Disunion party. Is it just? Is it honest to do so?

8th. *Amending the Constitution.* Is it necessary to disturb that ancient and honorable document that emanated from the brains of the founders of our Republic? The Disunion party say that amendments are necessary. The Democrats say not. Is it necessary to say in it that "no State shall pass any law abridging the privileges or the immunities of any citizen," when it is known that the laws of every State protect even aliens? Is it desirable to change the basis of representation that has stood unchanged for nearly a century? We say no. Is it necessary to say in the Constitution that the Rebel debt shall not be paid, when the Rebel bonds themselves say so? These bonds provide for payment only on the condition that the United States acknowledge the Independence of the Rebel States. Is it necessary then to change the fundamental law of the land for this? The Disunionists say it is. We say no.

9th. *Forgiveness.* Is it a part of the creed of a Christian people to forgive, or is it a part of their creed not to forgive? Are we not all Rebels against—not a human—but a Divine Government? If we will not forgive rebels against human law, can we expect forgiveness, who are rebels against Divine law? Is eternal enmity desirable?

10th. *Prosperity.* Is it not the true policy of this Government and the heartfelt wish of every patriot to see the whole country prosper—the cotton interests as well as the coal interests—the sugar interests as well as the corn interests? Are we not all concerned in cheap cotton and sugar? Every additional pound of cotton, tobacco, rice or sugar that is raised in the South makes such articles so much cheaper in the North. Do we not then stand in our own light when we oppose Southern prosperity? Are not our own merchants, mechanics and manufacturers opposing their own interests by opposing the South?

11th. *Peace.* Does not a condition of peace and good-feeling prosper the country and relieve the Northern citizen, by enabling the South to increase her wealth and her real estate valuation, and her business, which will throw upon her greater taxation, every dollar of which will just relieve the Northern tax-payer so much? Is not peace therefore desirable?

12th. *Tariff.* Is a change in the tariff necessary, and if necessary, is it worth while to elect Disunion men to Congress for this purpose, when it is well known that the last Disunion Congress absolutely refused to

change the tariff laws, though every Congressman from Pennsylvania, except one Republican, voted for a higher tariff on iron? We say, is there any force in the argument that Disunion tariff men should be elected, when it is known that, when elected, they will not vote for increased duties on iron?

Voters, consider these matters seriously and vote conscientiously. The true patriot goes in for the best interest of the whole country. Consider well these questions before voting.

If you think the negro should vote, say so and vote so. If you think that the white man should work hard to feed the negro, vote so. If you think there should be class legislation, vote so. If you think a negro soldier ought to get more Government bounty than a white soldier, vote so. If you think there should be taxation without representation, say so, vote so. If you think bonds should not be taxed, vote so. If you think our good old Constitution should be tinkered up, vote so. If you don't forgive and don't expect forgiveness, vote so. If you are opposed to the prosperity of the whole country, vote so. If you are opposed to Union and peace, vote so. But if not, vote the Democratic ticket.

Radical Tactics.

[From the Hartford Courant (Rep.).] There is to be a convention at Cleveland, Ohio, next month, of soldiers and sailors who sustain the platform of the late Philadelphia Convention. We regret to see in some of our Republican exchanges an unqualified condemnation of the men who have signed the call, and the application of such terms as cowards and poltroons to them and all who shall attend the convention. While it is eminently proper to condemn such measures as may seem to us hostile to the best interests of the country, the Union Republican party will gain nothing, but lose much, by resorting to personal defamation. Among the signatures to the call for the Cleveland Convention are many names which have added lustre to the annals of the late war for the Union—names of brave men, who fought gallantly, and, in many cases, poured out their blood for the good cause. Shall such men be termed cowards and poltroons because they do not, forsooth, happen to think and act precisely as we do? Has it come to this, that all men must think alike, and act alike; that conscience and judgment shall rest alone with one party, whose prerogative it shall be to sit down in the temple of his own conceit, and thank God "we are not other men, extortioners, adulterers, &c."? We had better be publicans than such Republicans.

The Union party cannot afford to become a party of Brownlows and Stevens. Its self-respect, to say nothing of its bright record in the past, demands something higher and better. We have never lost anything yet by appealing to the reason of men. What necessity, then, is there now for appealing to low passions? The tangible proof the party gave of its ability to save the Union is evidence that it can maintain the Union, if good counsels will be listened to. But if men are to be abused for opinion's sake; if the standard of admission to the party is to be placed above reason and common sense, on the very pinnacle of fanaticism and proscription, the opportunity will be lost, and the party will die in the house of those who call themselves its best friends.

While we have no sympathy whatever with the so-called Philadelphia movement, the political trickery of which is covering up, for the time being, the pro-rebel and pro-Democratic element of strength which it mainly relies upon for success is so transparent that it will "glimmer through a blind man's eye;" yet we would not dispute the right of soldiers and sailors to assemble in Cleveland to endorse the movement, nor stoop to that low partisanship which would call these men, who have furnished the best evidence of their loyalty and bravery, cowards and poltroons. Our Union Republicanism is not of that kind.

A LOUISIANA LOYALIST.—The individual who represented Louisiana in the late Disunion Convention of Southern loyalists was no other than B. Rush Plumley—a man who, in 1856 was driven out of this town for attempting to bribe voters. This Plumley is a man of no character whatever, and could not get a vote in the city of New Orleans for the position of Constable. He has been living, like Beast Butler, on what was stolen from the defenceless woman and children of New Orleans ever since its capture by our Navy and was lately a high priest in the Freedmen's Bureau Department, but was kicked out of that for alleged cotton frauds. We think Mr. Plumley was a very patriotic man during the war, but we never heard of his risking his carcass where there was any danger.—*Sunday Mercury.*

A witty young rascal, passing the town of A., in Alabama, not long since, wanted some whiskey, and knowing it could only be obtained by a physician, wrote himself an order, signing it with his own name, to which a learned M. D. was attached. He presented it at the drug store of a gentleman who, though unrecognized by him, proved to be an old acquaintance. "Hello, Frank," said he, "when did you get to be a doctor?" "I'm not a doctor." "Why, what's that M. D. to your name for, then?" "Frank saw he was caught; but determined to make the best of it, put on a very innocent look, and meekly answered: "Oh! that's for 'Mighty Dr.' Of course he got the whiskey."

General Stoneman's Speech at Memphis.

Friends and Fellow-Countrymen:—You have called before you not a partisan or politician, but a simple citizen of the government of the United States, knowing no North or South, no East, no West. The war in which the people of this greatest of all great countries has been engaged during the past eventful years is ended, the issues upon which the war was based are settled. If there is anything to be forgiven, let it be forgiven; if there is anything to be forgot, let it be forgotten. Let us recollect that we have but one country and one flag. The object for which we are all assembled here to-night is, as I understand it, reconstruction and reunion. You may force a separated man and wife to live in the same house, lodge in the same room, but they will never be re-united as man and wife, until they have first become reconciled. I said the war was ended. As we were enemies in war, let us be again friends, and in this sentiment I know that none will join me more heartily than the gallant and distinguished president of this assembly. The bravery that was displayed during the past by each one engaged in the war, let it be the common property of all.—We soldiers that done the fighting are reconciled and want peace and harmony, and we call upon you, editors of the laud to aid us with your pens and tongues. Preachers of the Gospel whose solemn obligation is to preach peace and good will, we ask your prayers and invocations, and from you, politicians, we demand that you shall cease your wrangling and allow the good work to go on until our object is attained. And your fair maidens and noble matrons, who, during the fighting, cheered us with your smiles and frightened us with your frowns, lend us the potency of your power in the accomplishment of a work so laudable and so noble. As I am not a candidate for your suffrages, nor never expect to be, nor never cast a vote for President in my life, you will not expect me to define my position; but this much I will say: I have been a member of a club for near a quarter of a century, and which was organized three-quarters of a century ago. By the Constitution of that club its President is elected every four years. Its first President was George Washington; its present President is Andrew Johnson, whom the people call "Our Andy."

A Good Deal Mixed.

The Cincinnati Enquirer (Radical Democrat) having been burned out of its former establishment, that paper is being printed at the office of the Times (Radical Republican.) The Commercial of that city, pleasantly comments upon the incidental perplexities of the situation, as follows:

The editorial corps of both papers occupy the same room. We can imagine the embarrassment that must occasionally result from such mingling of political antipodes—Abolition editor on one side of the table, and Democratic editor on the other, peering away at each other with the deadly lead (pencil) and thrusting vicious stabs at each other with flashing steel (pens), to say nothing of the clash of rebounding scissors, which play no unimportant part in the engagement. Just think! nothing but a narrow table between such fiery belligerents. One side trying to haul ten states into the Union by the collars of their gray jackets, and the other side endeavoring to keep them out by tugging at their abbreviated coat-tails. Between them the States have a tough time of it.

Enquirer editor is horrified to find himself writing an article in favor of the Civil Rights Bill, and discovers that he has got on the wrong side of the table. Times editor making a similar mistake, catches himself eulogizing Andy Johnson.

The "clippings" get mixed upon their way to the compositors, and if it were not for great circumspection on the part of the respective foremen, each paper would copy and endorse the most pernicious doctrines. Suppose the pressmen should print the Enquirer on one side and the Times on the other, the mistake not being discovered until several packages had been sent with the early mails. Who can picture the consternation which would seize the respective proprietors? Boiling with rage, they rush to the press room together and discharge the unfortunate pressmen with one voice. The indignation of the Enquirer folks is only equalled by the shame of the Times people. Both assert with equal bitterness, that they were never so humiliated before.

It must be very confusing to visitors, this singular fellowship. A Copperhead from Holmes County rushes in grasps Times editor warmly by the hand, under the impression that he is the editor of the Enquirer, assuring him that "Holmes County can't be drafted." He don't know the war is over. Malignant Radical mistakes Enquirer editor for Times editor, and thinking to curry favor with him, chuckles over the destruction of the Enquirer establishment. He is summarily kicked down the stairs by the combined editors of the two papers.

What a scene election night must present as the returns come in, each side of the table trying to figure out a victory, and each side, of course, claiming it. A frantic struggle between the Times man and the Enquirer man, as each tries to thrust his flag out of the same window—compromised at last by hanging them from different stories, which is quite appropriate, from the fact that they tell different stories of the election. A serenade is claimed alike by the Times editor and the Enquirer editor. They appear at different windows and return their thanks, both speaking together, which confuses the band to such an extent that they march off in several directions, each man playing a different tune. It is a terrible mix, take it altogether.

Constitutional Amendment.

Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE.—SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, or subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State where-in they reside. No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge or improve the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever the right to vote at an election for Electors of President or Vice President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, Executive or Judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced to the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator, or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as member of Congress or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive, or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a two-thirds vote of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including the debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the same, or any claim for the loss of, or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Black-and-Tan at Philadelphia.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS told the black-guards—we do not use the term in any offensive sense, but simply mean those who have constituted themselves the special guardians of the blacks—at Philadelphia, that negroes had as good a right to vote as the English, Irish and Dutch; and the argument was applauded as unanswerable. The thing was well put by FREDERICK, and may have been original with him, but is not new. It was, for a considerable period, a favorite way of putting the case, by one certainly, if not more, of the Republican journals of this city; and if it has not made its appearance of late, the fact is due partly perhaps to prudential considerations—an unwillingness, by invidious remarks, to alienate the foreign-born voters among us—and partly to a progress in sentiment to the point which would admit that the negroes have as good a right to vote as anybody.

The intellectual state of the assemblage of persons who applauded this saying of the colored orator may be guessed at from the fact that they seemed to choose to be instructed by negroes and women. One white delegate from the South volunteered a confession that the negroes had passed around the hat among themselves to raise the means to pay his expenses, which will afford a pretty good idea of the style of men of which the body was composed. Their knowledge of and respect for the Constitution may be seen in the fact that when JOHN M. BOTS declared that a forty years' study of that instrument had led him to believe that it gave no power to Congress to enfranchise the negroes, he was answered by hisses. It is pretty evident that the longer the Convention sat the more negroes grew. Considerations of prudence gave way before the growing enthusiasm. When MR. RANDOLPH, a mulatto from New Orleans, rushed to the rostrum and demanded of impassioned eloquence suffrage for the negroes in consideration of their labors and their sacrifices in the war, the excitement burst all bounds; Congo and Saxon rushed to mutual embraces. DOUGLASS and DICKINSON swapped hats; and the chances seemed to be that the furrow would hardly be gotten rid of without a resort to those ceremonies which used to be employed for a similar purpose by the Anti-baptists and Adamites in Europe, the Vandals in Africa, and the Millerites—if all that is said about them is true—in the United States.

THE DANDY is a clothes-wearing man, a man whose trade, office and existence consists in the wearing of clothes. Every faculty of his soul, spirit, purse and person is heroically consecrated to this one object—the wearing of clothes wisely and well, so that as others dress to live he lives to dress.

The State Nominations.

It is creditable to the patriotism and good feeling of the delegates, that, with so many fit names competing for the Governorship, the Convention was able to make a nomination by acclamation. It was from no lack of other strong names that Mayor HOFFMAN was selected, as if by a common impulse, without the formality of a ballot. It was judged necessary for the party to present a compact and united front; and as, among the excellent competing names, his was borne to Albany on the strongest tide of popular favor, it was magnanimously agreed by the friends of the other candidates to withdraw them without a contest, and unite as one man in placing Mayor HOFFMAN at the head of the ticket.

We have for several weeks expected this result, although we were at one time inclined to doubt whether the delegates from the rural districts might not think some other candidate better fitted to weaken the Republican party, by drawing off conservative votes. Had the Radicals nominated a moderate, able man, such a course might have been expedient; but even then it would have been unwise, unless the whole Democratic party would have cordially consented. But as against a narrow, bitter Radical, like FENTON, there was no reason in the world why a regular Democrat should not be taken. FENTON has no hold on conservatives of any description; he has no qualities to attract voters on any other ground than party sympathy. Under these circumstances, the Conservative Republicans could have no reason for asking any greater prominence on the ticket than corresponded to their relative numerical strength. The leading nomination, therefore, clearly belonged to the Democrats, and from among the good names at the disposal of the Convention, it has undoubtedly taken the best.

—New York World.

A CAPITAL DETECTIVE.—"No dogs admitted sir," said the porter to a gay assembled, as a young man and his dog appeared at the entrance. You must leave him behind if you go in.

"Very well," said the young man, "you must be about here, Prince, till I come back, and he joined the crowd within. By-and-by the young man wished to refer to his watch, when, behold! the chain had been snapped into, and the valuable time-piece was gone. He considered the case a moment, and then a sudden thought flashed through his mind. So, stepping out whispered the fact to the porter, and gained permission to take the dog in a minute or two.

"Look here, Prince, you knowing dog, my watch is stolen," and he showed him the empty pocket, and the cut chain. "Do you understand, old fellow? In there, sir, is the thief. You find it, my good doggie, and I'll get you a famous treat. You understand do you?"

Prince wagged his head and tail, and gave his master a wonderful knowing look and then the two stole quietly into the palace. Quietly this dumb detective glided around among the people, smelling away at this one's coat and that one's chain, until at last he set his teeth firmly into the skirt of a genteel looking man, and could not be shaken off. The young man quietly made known the case to the bystanders, who gathered around him, and had the thief's pocket duly searched. Six other watches were found upon him, which he had gathered up in the course of the morning, and which their rightful owners were very glad to get their hands on. Prince selected his masters property in a twinkling as that was all he cared for, and gave it to him joyfully. It would have taken a very keen policeman to do the work so neatly and all agreed that he merited as good dinner as a dog could have. A good beef bone and a bowl of milk, however abundantly satisfied all his wants, and then he was just as ready to do the same favor again.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RADICAL CONGRESSMAN AND THE BOYS IN BLUE.—"He that provideth not for his own household is worse than an infidel." So thought the Radical Congress when it voted its members \$4000 extra pay, and appropriated the money to pay it. It took good care to do the latter part. It found time enough for that.

They voted the "boys in blue" some \$50, and some \$100 extra bounty pay, but hadn't time, or was too careless, to make the necessary appropriation to pay it.

The consequence is, that the Congressmen got their extra pay, while the "boys in blue" don't get theirs, but will have to wait until Congress again meets and makes the necessary appropriation. As the old cat with her mouth over the cream pan said to the kittens: "Wait, honey, your turn will come by and by," so say the Radicals to the "boys in blue."

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE, THEN ON THAT.—This Radical Congress voted the black soldier \$300 for extra bounty, and appropriated the money to pay it.

It also voted the white soldier \$50 in some cases, in others \$100 extra bounty, but made no appropriation to pay it.

The black soldiers are drawing their \$300 extra bounty. The white soldiers must wait until Congress can be induced to make an appropriation for them.

When the black was concerned, the Radical Congress made no mistake. It was only when the white needed its services that it was careless, indifferent, or hadn't time.

It is related of an elderly dandy, who was more noted for running into debt than for paying for his tradesmen, that he always made an exception in favor of his wig-maker, that he might be enabled to say that he wore "his own hair."

The Mulatto Convention.

It is useless to apply any other name to the degraded and besotted conglomeration that met in Philadelphia, last week. The word "Unionist" if insisted upon by the party that upholds and fraternizes with the motley assemblage of whites and blacks in the National Hall and League House, Philadelphia, must, hereafter, designate the true character of the party, and be applied in a literal sense, to mean a social and political amalgamation of whites and blacks. We say hereafter the name Unionist, when applied to them must mean what they advocate—a union of the races—a mongrelism—a piebald and mulatto constituency—disgracing, brutalizing and diseased. The Convention was a gathering of blacks and whites, and they carried on with a high hand. They threw off all restraint, went in for negro suffrage and negro equality; and practically, they endorsed the latter. In the procession which marched through the streets was Brownlow, John W. Geary, Disunion candidate for Governor, and Fred. Douglass, heading a negro delegation. Douglass and the negroes were cheered heartily as they passed along, by the Gearyites